

# The Times.

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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## THE TIMES

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### Wayside Cleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

#### PARTED YEARS.

BY LOTTIE LINWOOD.

Thoughts of the olden time come back,  
Fresh thoughts of early years—  
When sunshine lay along life's track,  
To be reviewed with tears.

I would not be a child again,  
To tread a path of flowers,  
For joys remembered bring us pain,  
When they are no more ours.

There is an earth no landscape bright,  
But clouds have dimmed the scene;  
No hills lie robed in rosy light,  
But shadows lurk between;

So with the memory of the past,  
The beautiful, the fair,  
Regrets like shadows grim are cast,  
And leave their tracery there.

Years flee away, and we may rove  
From scenes that once have been,  
Our hearts cry madly for the love  
Of those that perished then!

And midnight hours long on the soul,  
Where erst the sunlight slept,  
And darkness shades beyond control,  
Have our life's morning crept.

Hartford, Ct.

#### From Mollie's Port-folio.

The silver lamp of the nocturnal sky  
Is floating slowly along in the blue  
above me,—the stars (poetry of the heavens)  
are in beautiful but dimly traced  
lines before my eyes, speaking, as it  
seems, in burning words of the glory  
and purity of their far-off homes.

Around me are thousands of sparkling  
dew-drops, bespangling the earth, caus-  
ing the palaces of nature to seem as if  
set around about with glittering dia-  
monds. Ever and anon a gentle zephyr  
wafts itself along, kisses the dream-  
ing flowers, and sleeping leaves, then,  
wander on o'er the quiet world.

Naught is heard, save the soft, plaintive  
notes of a night-bird in the distance,  
which only adds melody to the  
bright scene before me, while the long  
deep shades cast by the trees, make  
melancholy shadows to rest at my foot-  
stool. The whole earth rests. All is  
silent. I am alone. The moon is my  
lamp—its gentle rays fall softly, sweet-  
ly and kindly around me. Yes; I am  
alone, with Memory; I feel thought-  
ful, almost sad. Did you ever, kind  
reader, permit your thoughts to stray  
in a moonlit hour, with memory, for a  
companion, a guide; if so, you know  
what a melancholy pleasure it is to the  
soul. Like the winds through the aisles  
of a cathedral sweeps the stream of  
thought through the chambers of the  
brain. It may linger a while, playing  
a melancholy music, but it is not there;  
thou knowest not from whence it  
cometh. It flashes on like the light-  
ning from heaven, when thou least ex-  
pectest it, and all that is there to re-  
cognise its presence. As the flute in  
the hands of the master, renders won-  
derful harmony, so it is with men. The  
mysterious fabric of the brain, with its  
organization of exquisite fineness, is  
but a flute, and the breath of the mas-  
ter is the living God.

And what is memory but the shad-

ow of the past? When events have  
lost the fullness of a present reality,  
they yet leave an uncertain image in  
thine rear. On some it falls like sun-  
beams on the mountain summits, light-  
ening them up with glory; on others  
it falls gloomy and oppressive, like  
the deepest shade of midnight around  
the mountain's base. The saddest re-  
collections of some are as but the shad-  
ow of a butterfly on a garden at noon-  
tide—they cover an atom of the soul,  
and that, but for a moment, those of  
others are like the image of the earth  
cast upon the face of heaven, that  
reaches to eclipse the "farthest star."

I love memory. Its power is that of  
magic o'er my soul. Pleasant are the  
memories of the past, some are mourn-  
ful, but yet I would not send them from  
my heart. Often like the evening sun  
comes the remembrance of former times  
o'er my wearied spirit. Sometimes when  
the dew is on the hills, the sun faint  
and low, and blue is the vale, there re-  
sounds from Memory's hall a voice,  
(as it seems) singing the songs of days,  
hours and scenes that are no more,  
which sound

"My lovely bosom fills  
Like an echo that hath lost itself  
Among the distant hills.  
Which still with melancholy sound  
Keeps faintly lingering on, (first,  
When the joyous notes that wake them  
Are gone, forever gone."

#### MY WIFE'S NEW PIANO.

The deed is accomplished. My wife  
has got a piano, "and now farewell to the  
tranquil mind, farewell content and even-  
ing papers, and big cigars that ambition  
virtue—O farewell! And, O, ye mortal  
engines whose rude throats the immortal  
Jove's dread clamors counterfeit!"—but  
stop; I can't bid them farewell, for one of  
them has just come. It came on a day.  
Six men carried it into the parlor. It  
weighs a ton, shines like a mirror, and has  
carved cupids climbing up its legs. And  
such lungs—whew! My wife has com-  
menced to practice upon it, and the first  
time she touched the machine I thought  
we were in the midst of a thunder storm  
and the lightning had struck the cookery  
chest. The cat, with tail erect, took a bee  
line for a particular friend on the fence,  
demolishing a six shilling pane of glass.—  
The baby awoke; the little fellow tried his  
best to beat the instrument, but he didn't  
do it—he beat him.

A teacher has been introduced into the  
house. He says he is the last of Napo-  
leon's grand army. He wears a long moun-  
tache, looks at me fiercely, smells of gar-  
lic, and goes by the name of Count de Run-  
away-and-never-come-back-again-by-and-  
by. He ran his fingers through his hair,  
then cocked his eyes up to the ceiling like  
a monkey hunting flies, then down came  
his fingers and I heard a dreadful sound,  
similar to that produced by a cockroach  
upon the tenor string of a fiddle. Down  
came another, and I was reminded of the  
wind whistling through a knot-hole in a  
hen-coop. Now he runs his fingers along  
the keys and I thought of a boy rattling a  
stick upon a picket fence. All of a sud-  
den he stopped, and I thought that some-  
thing had happened. Then came down  
both fists and, O Lord, such a noise I never  
heard before. I thought a hurricane  
had struck the house, and the walls were  
caving in. I imagined I was in the cellar  
and a ton of coal falling on my head. I  
thought the machine had burst, when the  
infernal thing stopped and I heard my  
wife exclaim:

"Exquisite!"

"What the deuce is the matter?"

The answer was,

"Why, dear, that's the Somanambula."

"Hang Somanambula," thought I, and  
the Count rolled up the sheet.

He calls it music, but for the life of me,  
I can't make it look like anything else  
than a rail fence with a lot of juvenile  
negroes climbing over it. Before that  
instrument of torture came into the house,  
I could enjoy myself, but now every wo-  
man in the neighborhood must be invited  
to hear the new piano, and every time the  
blasted thing shrieks out like a locomotive  
with the bronchitis I have to praise its  
tone, and when invited guests are playing,  
I have to say, "exquisite!" "delightful!"  
"Heavenly!" and all such trash, while at  
the same time I know no more about music  
than a codfish.

Our government hands cost one dollar an

acre on an average, and champagne two  
dollars a bottle. How many a man dies  
landless, who, during his life, has swallow-  
ed a township, trees and all.

### Literary.

#### PATRICK HENRY'S ADVICE TO HIS ONLY DAUGHTER.

Written immediately after her marriage.

MY DEAR DAUGHTER,—You have  
just entered into that state which is re-  
plete with happiness or misery. The is-  
sue depends upon that prudent, amiable,  
uniform conduct, which wisdom and vir-  
tue so strongly recommend, on the one  
hand, or on that imprudence which a want  
of reflection or passion may prompt on the  
other.

You are allied to a man of honor, of  
talents, and of an open, generous disposi-  
tion. You have, therefore, in your power  
all the essential ingredients of domestic  
happiness: it cannot be marred, if you  
now reflect upon that system of conduct  
which you ought invariably to pursue—if  
you now see clearly the path from which  
you will resolve never to deviate. Our  
conduct is often the result of whim or cap-  
rice—often such as will give us many a  
pang, unless we see, beforehand, what is  
always the most praiseworthy, and the  
most essential to happiness.

The first maxim which you should im-  
press deeply upon your mind is never to  
attempt to control your husband by oppo-  
sition, by displeasure, or any other mark  
of anger. A man of sense, of prudence,  
of warm feelings, cannot, and will not,  
bear an opposition of any kind, which is  
attended with an angry look or expression.  
The current of his affections is suddenly  
stopped; his attachment is weakened; he  
begins to feel a mortification the most  
pungent; he is belittled in his own eyes;  
and he assured, the wife who once excites  
those sentiments in the breast of a hus-  
band, will never regain the high ground  
which she might and ought to have re-  
tained. When he marries her, if he be a  
good man, he expects from her smiles, not  
frowns; he expects to find her one who is  
not to control him—not to take from him  
the freedom of acting as his own judge-  
ment shall direct, but one who will place  
such confidence in him, as to believe that  
his prudence is his best guide. Little  
things, what in reality are mere trifles in  
themselves, often produce bickerings, and  
even quarrels. Never permit them to be  
a subject of dispute; yield them with  
pleasure, with a smile of affection. Be  
assured one difference outweighs them all  
a thousand, or ten thousand times. A  
difference with your husband ought to be  
considered as the greatest calamity—as  
one that is to be most studiously guarded  
against; it is a demon which must never  
be permitted to enter a habitation where  
all should be peace, unimpeded confidence,  
and heartfelt affection. Besides, what can  
a woman gain by her opposition of her in-  
difference? Nothing. But she loses every-  
thing; she loses her husband's respect for  
virtues, she loses his love, and with that,  
all prospect of future happiness. She  
creates her own misery, and then utters  
idle and silly complaints, but utters them  
in vain. The love of a husband can be  
obtained only by the high opinion which  
he entertains of his wife's goodness of  
heart, of her amiable disposition, of the  
sweetness of her temper, of her prudence,  
of her devotion to him. Let nothing upon  
any occasion ever lessen that opinion. On  
the contrary, it should augment every  
day; he should have more reason to  
admire her for those excellent qualities  
which will cast a lustre over a virtuous  
woman, when her personal attractions are  
no more.

Has your husband staid out longer than  
you expected? When he returns, receive  
him as the partner of your heart. Has he  
disappointed you in something you ex-  
pected, whether of ornament, or furniture,  
or any convenience? Never evince discon-  
tent; receive his apology with cheerfulness.  
Does he, when you are housekeep-  
ing, invite company without informing you  
of it, or bring home with him a friend?  
Whatever may be your repast, however  
scanty it may be, however impossible it  
may be to add to it, receive them with a  
pleasing countenance, adorn your table  
with cheerfulness, give to your husband  
and to your company a hearty welcome;  
it will more than compensate for every  
other deficiency; it will evince love for  
your husband, good sense in yourself, and  
that politeness of manners, which acts as  
the most powerful charm! It will give to  
the plainest fare a zest superior to all

that luxury can boast. Never be discen-  
tented on any occasion of this nature.

In the next place, as your husband's  
success in his profession will depend upon  
his popularity, and as the manners of his  
wife have no little influence in extending  
or lessening the respect and esteem of oth-  
ers for her husband, you should take care  
to be affable and polite to the poorest as  
well as the richest. A reserved haughti-  
ness is a sure indication of a weak mind  
and an unfeeling heart.

With respect to your servants, teach  
them to respect and love you, while you  
expect from them a reasonable discharge  
of their respective duties. Never tease  
yourself, or them, by scolding; it has no  
other effect than to render them discen-  
tented and impertinent. Admonish them  
with a calm firmness.

Cultivate your mind by the perusal of  
those books which instruct while they  
amuse. Do not devote much of your time  
to novels; there are a few which may be  
useful and improving in giving a higher  
tone to our moral sensibility; but they  
tend to vitiate the taste, and to produce a  
disrelish for substantial intellectual food.  
Most plays are of the same cast; they are  
not friendly to the delicacy which is one  
of the ornaments of the female character.  
History, geography, poetry, moral essays,  
biography, travels, sermons, and other  
well-written religious productions, will  
not fail to enlarge your understanding, to  
render you a more agreeable companion,  
and to exalt your virtue. A woman de-  
void of rational ideas of religion, has no  
security for her virtuousness; it is sacrific-  
ed to her passions, whose voice, not that of  
God, is her only governing principle. Be-  
sides, in those hours of calamity to which  
families must be exposed, where will she  
find support, if it be not in her just re-  
flections upon that all-ruling Providence  
which governs the universe, whether in-  
animate or animate.

Mutual politeness between the most in-  
timate friends, is essential to that harmony  
which should never be once broken or  
interrupted. How important, then, is it  
between man and wife? The more warm  
the attachment, the less will either party  
bear to be slighted, or treated with the  
smallest degree of rudeness or inattention.  
This politeness, then, if it be not in itself  
a virtue, is at least the means of giving to  
real goodness a new lustre; it is the  
means of preventing discontent, and even  
quarrels: it is the oil of intercourse, it re-  
moves asperities, and gives to everything  
a smooth, an even, and a pleasing move-  
ment.

I will only add, that matrimonial hap-  
piness does not depend upon wealth; no,  
it is not to be found in wealth; but in  
minds properly tempered and united to  
our respective situations. Competency is  
necessary. All beyond that point is ideal.  
Do not suppose, however, that I would  
advise your husband to augment his prop-  
erty by all honest and commendable means.  
I would wish to see him actively engaged  
in such a pursuit, because engagement, a  
sedulous employment, in obtaining some  
laudable end, is essential to happiness.  
In the attainment of a fortune, by honor-  
able means, and particularly by profession-  
al exertion, a man derives particular sat-  
isfaction, in self-applause, as well as from  
the increasing estimation in which he is  
held by those around him.

In the management of your domestic  
concerns, let prudence and wise economy  
prevail. Let neatness, order, and judg-  
ment be seen in all your different depart-  
ments. Unite liberality with a just frugality;  
always reserve something for the  
hand of charity; and never let your door  
be closed to the voice of suffering human-  
ity. Your servants, in particular, will  
have the strongest claim upon your char-  
ity; let them be well fed, well clothed,  
nursed in sickness, and let them never be  
unjustly treated.

#### The Manufacture of Watches.

A watch is no longer, as it was former-  
ly, an object of luxury, destined exclusiv-  
ely for the rich; it has become an article  
for every class in society, and as, together  
with the increased perfection of this ar-  
ticle, its value has at the same time consid-  
erably diminished, it is evident that a com-  
mon watch, which will exactly indicate the  
time of day, is actually, by its low price,  
within the reach of almost every individ-  
ual, who will likewise feel anxious to pos-  
sess one.

For this reason, and in proportion as  
commercial, and maritime relations are ex-  
tended and emancipated from the trammels  
in which the great central marts of com-

merce have involved them, so will distant  
nations become civilized; and it may be  
fairly anticipated that the art of watch-  
making will form part of the great current  
of improvement.

The number of watches manufactured  
annually in Neuchâtel may be calculated  
to be from 100 to 120,000, of which about  
35,000 are in gold, and the rest in silver.

Now supposing the first, on an average,  
to be worth \$20, and the other \$4, it would  
represent a capital of \$1,300,000, without  
taking into consideration the sale of clocks  
and instruments for watch-making, the a-  
mount of which is very large.

The United States of America consumes  
the largest quantity of these watches. With  
the exception of gold and silver for the  
manufacture of the watch cases, the other  
material for the construction of the works  
or mechanism of the Neuchâtel watches  
are of little value, consisting merely of a  
little brass or steel. The steel is imported  
from England, and is reckoned the best  
that can be procured; the brass is furnish-  
ed by France.

With respect to gold and silver the in-  
habitants of Neuchâtel have had for a  
long time no other resource but to melt  
current money until they received gold  
from England, which the English mer-  
chants received from California.

The number of workmen who are em-  
ployed in the watch making is estimated  
at from 18,000 to 20,000, but it is diffi-  
cult to arrive at the exact number, as the  
population employed carry on the business  
in their own houses.—*Merchant's Maga-*

*zine.*

#### From the North-American Review.

##### Fashionable Friends.

The hardest trial of those who fall from  
affluence and honor to poverty and obscu-  
rity, is the discovery that the attachment of  
so many in whom they confided, was a pre-  
tence, a mask, to gain their own ends, or  
was a miserable shallowness. Sometimes,  
doubtless, it is with regret that these fri-  
volous fellows of the world, desert those upon  
whom they have fawned; but they soon  
forget them. Flies leave the kitchen when  
the dishes are empty. The parasites that  
cluster about the favorite of fortune, to  
gather his gifts, and climb by his aid, lin-  
ger with the sunshine, but scatter at the  
approach of a storm, as the leaves cling to  
a tree in summer weather, but drop off at  
the breath of winter, and leave it naked to  
the stinging blast. Like ravens settled  
down for a banquet, and suddenly scared  
by a noise, how quickly at the first sound  
of calamity these superficial earthlings are  
specks on the horizon.

But a true friend sits in the centre, and  
is for all time. Our need only reveals him  
more fully, and binds him more closely to  
us. Prosperity and adversity are both re-  
vealers, the difference being that in the  
former our friends know us, in the latter  
we know them. But, notwithstanding the  
insincerity and greediness prevalent among  
men, there is a vast deal more of esteem  
and fellow-yearning than is ever outwardly  
shown. There are more examples of un-  
calculated affection, more deeds of silent  
love and magnanimity, than is usually sup-  
posed. Our misfortunes bring to our side  
real friends, before unknown. Benevo-  
lent impulses where we should not expect  
them, in modest privacy enact many a  
scene of beautiful wonder amidst the pla-  
cids of angels. And, upon the whole, fairly  
estimating the glory, the uses, and the  
actual and possible prevalence of the friend-  
ly sentiment, we must cheerily strike lyre  
and life voice to the favorite song, confess-  
ing, after every complaint is ended, that

"There is a power to make each hour  
As sweet as Heaven designed it;  
Nor need we roam to bring it home,  
Though few there be that find it!  
We seek too high for things close by,  
And lose what nature found us;  
For life hath here no charm so dear  
As home and friends around us."

#### Passion Flower.

Mr. Akerman, the well-known popular  
conductor on the Railroad, presented us  
last week with two beautiful specimens of  
this curious flower. They are the products  
of a vine which has grown since last fall,  
from a small slip, and has put forth from  
fifteen to twenty buds during the summer  
months. These curious in detecting resemblances,  
have found in this flower many symbols of  
our Saviour's suffering, which is derived  
from its name. The New Haven Register  
gives the following interpretations of its  
several parts: "The leaves resemble the  
spear that pierced our Saviour's side; the  
tendrils, the cords that bound his hands;  
or the whips that scourged him; the ten

petals, the apostles—Judas having betray-  
ed, and Peter deserted; the pillars in the  
centre, the cross or tree; the stamens, the  
hammer; the styles, the nails; the inner  
circle around the centre pillar, the crown  
of thorns; the radiance, the glory; the  
white, the flower, the emblem of purity;  
and the blue, the type of heaven. On one  
species, the passionata, drops of blood  
are seen upon the cross or tree. The flower  
continues three days open, and then disap-  
pears, thus denoting the resurrection."

#### Common Schools.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

##### An Affectionate Manner in Teachers.

Of all the forces in the universe, whether  
physical or moral, Love is the most po-  
tential. Nothing else will prompt to so  
great effort, so great self-denial. No other  
power goes forth to its struggles with op-  
posing forces, so reliant on its own strength  
to endure and achieve,—so certain that  
success will crown its efforts. The world,  
on all the pages of its history,—the church  
of God, in all its annals,—and the memo-  
ries of every benevolent soul, all testify  
that Love is the mightiest of all the pow-  
ers ever known in human conflicts and  
conquests. And this spirit of benevolence,  
of good-will, this controlling regard for  
the happiness of others, is the law of Heav-  
en. The atmosphere of that blissful and  
blessed world is love. "God is Love,"  
and love prompts to all his grand and gra-  
cious providences.

As an educational power, this kind, af-  
fectionate, or benevolent spirit, is far  
more important than any other. What  
are talent, learning and industry in a  
Teacher, if associated with cold-hearted  
selfishness? What though a Teacher  
speak with the tongue of men and of  
angels,—what though he understand all  
mysteries and all knowledge, and have not  
charity? Send him to a slave plantation;  
he may be qualified for a "driver," but  
never let him take charge of a school-  
room. The first and greatest of all requis-  
ites for success in teaching, he wants. He  
does not love to do good; he cares little  
for the happiness of his pupils; he has lit-  
tle sympathy with their joys and their sor-  
rows; they are not in his heart, and he  
will not be in theirs. Children will be  
little benefitted by a Teacher whom they  
do not love; and they will not love one  
who does not love them. We speak with  
special reference to the younger class of  
school-children, and to the Teachers of  
such our remarks in this article will be  
chiefly applicable. "The disciple whom  
Jesus loved," loved Jesus. "Now, Jesus  
loved Martha," and, as a natural result,  
she loved "the Master." We love Him,  
because He first loved us." Affection is  
ever reluctant. And no where is this truth  
more manifest than in the school-room.

If, from the heart of the Teacher, there  
flows forth a current of benevolence to-  
wards the pupils, scores of loving little  
hearts will send back rills of love, and af-  
fection will repay affection.

There are Teachers who possess very  
many excellences of character, who are  
talented, educated, accomplished and con-  
scientious, and yet who fail of success in  
teaching. They are not misanthropic;  
they are not destitute of benevolence.  
But they do not appreciate the duty and  
importance of an affectionate manner to-  
wards their pupils. They may possess much  
kindness of heart, but not exercise their  
kindly feelings. Their pupils see little  
evidence of a regard for their happiness;  
and their cold and indifferent manner,  
might, so far as practical purposes are  
concerned, just as well arise from real as  
apparent coldness and indifference. Teach-  
ers should, in all their ways, show a deep  
regard for the happiness of the children  
committed to their charge. For this there  
are far more reasons than can be adduced  
in this article, but to a few of which we  
would call most earnest attention. And  
as we would still be counted among the  
Teachers of the State, and for the sake of  
convenience of expression, we shall use  
the first person, instead of the third, when  
speaking of teachers.

Parents commit to our care children  
whom they love with an intensity and ten-  
derness which none but parents can exer-  
cise. Their lives are bound up in the  
lives of their children. And when from  
their arms, their homes, and their over-  
sight, they send forth their little ones,  
and to us commit them—into our hands  
place their jewels for polishing—we take  
the place of those parents for the time;

we are employed and paid by those parents  
for the performance of sacred duties to  
their children.

Many a mother in the morning prepares  
her dear ones to leave for school. Eight  
long hours will they be absent from her.  
She follows them to the door, tells them  
to be obedient to their Teachers, and,  
with a mother's holy kiss, bids them good-  
by. Her affections and her prayers fol-  
low them through the day. Is it not due  
to that mother that we sympathize with  
her feelings, and exercise an affectionate  
regard for those children, to her so pre-  
cious?

Our pupils are the subjects of numerous  
cares and griefs—distresses of body and  
mind—which our affectionate attentions,  
our sympathies and our efforts, should seek  
to lighten and relieve. None but a truly  
loving heart can enter into the feelings of  
grief which children experience; can in-  
terfere in their afflictions be afflicted. A selfish and  
unfeeling Teacher will view the sorrows of  
children as unworthy of his commiseration.  
He sees a child of six or eight years of age,  
weeping as though its heart would break.  
He asks the cause. The answer, sobbed  
forth, is that some toy has been lost or des-  
troyed; or that some other like mishap  
has befallen the little weeper. The Teacher  
looks at the matter as so trifling a misfor-  
tune usually appears to an adult person;  
and if he does not sternly cry out, "shut up,  
and stop your noise! Do not be such a  
little fool as to cry for nothing!" he turns  
coldly away, with no word or look of kind-  
ness. Such a Teacher would be in busi-  
ness far more suited to his nature, if as-  
sociated with the "Border Ruffians" on the  
Potomac.

We must remember that troubles and  
afflictions are great or small just in pro-  
portion to the power of their subjects to  
endure them. A person of strong and  
mature intellect, of large experience in the  
vicissitudes and adverse events of life, can  
with composure meet and bear disappoint-  
ments and afflictions such as would crush  
and overwhelm one of weaker mind, of  
more limited experience. To the frail  
judgment, and to the experience of little  
children, troubles, such as we should  
scarcely notice, become formidable and  
overpowering. To us they are molehills,  
to them they are mountains. This consid-  
eration we should ever bear in mind. And  
when our pupils come to us with the re-  
lief of their wants and griefs, let us put  
ourselves in their position, and appreciate  
their state of mind; and while we tell  
them that their sorrows should be bravely  
borne, let us be careful that we show that  
in their sorrows we sorrow. A word of  
sympathy, a look of kindness, any act of  
affection, will dry the tears of the griev-  
ing child, and make whole again that ten-  
der heart which some childish disaster had  
broken.

But we must not suppose that all the  
pains and sorrows of our little pupils are  
unreal and imaginary. From the aching  
head and aching heart, childhood is not  
exempt. Most painful physical suffering  
is often their experience. As one day we  
made our accustomed semi-weekly call at  
one of the schools in T., we noticed an un-  
usual expression in the countenance of  
sweet little Willie. We spoke with him,  
found that he was ill, and went with him  
to his home. Such was his attachment  
to his Teacher and schoolmates, that the  
next morning, though very ill, he was  
permitted to return to school; but in a  
few hours he was obliged to be carried  
home. We called to see him, and it was  
but too apparent that the dear boy was  
soon to die. He wished to see his Teacher  
and the scholars of his school; but the  
necessity for quiet forbade their visit. Af-  
ter a few hours of acutest pain, of spasms  
terrible to witness, precious little Willie  
died.

Such events often occur in Schools.  
What Teacher has never wept at the grave  
of a pupil? By the memory of the de-  
parted dear ones, by the fact that all our  
pupils are thus exposed to disease and  
death, let us ever treat them with all that  
kind regard which their condition de-  
mands.

We have spoken of the love which pa-  
rents feel for their children. But all pa-  
rents are not thus loving. Some of our  
most affectionate and beloved pupils are  
the children of intemperate and cruel fath-  
ers,—of unfeeling and negligent mothers.  
For them there is no "sweet home,"—no  
smiles of love, no kisses of affection. Poor  
children! more to be pitied than orphans!  
Let them in their Teacher find a loving  
heart,—in their school a home.



But how many of our children have by death been deprived of a Mother's care. Father's protection. Motherless, or fatherless, or orphans, how their young hearts bleed at the remembrance of loving parents whom never more shall they see on earth. Who now should love them, who now should show them kindness, more than their Teachers?

But there are in our schools thousands of little children whom no Father's voice blesses, no Mother's smile rejoices. Teachers, let not this truth be forgotten,—the sorrows of our pupils are not all unreal, imaginary. And if now they are exempt from the weight of care, the oppressions of sorrow, such as older persons experience, these cares and sorrows will yet come upon them. Seldom do we experience such feelings of kindness towards happy children, as when we reflect on the woes which are in store for their experience. What bitterness of spirit, what deep anguish of soul, will they feel ere they go down to the grave!

Again, kindness on the part of Teachers will render them the objects of their pupils' affection. What has already been said in respect to the reciprocal nature and effects of kindness is sufficient to demonstrate the truth that if we would be loved by our pupils, we must first love them. And if we have their hearts, it will be no difficult matter to secure their obedience. Cross and ill-natured Teachers usually have disobedient and troublesome pupils.

Finally, if we are kind to our pupils, they will catch our spirit, and be kind to each other. Than this nothing is more important. It is the cold selfishness of the world, which, more than any thing else, plants life's pathway with thorns, and sows, broadcast, the seeds of human wretchedness. If all were kind, if all measured their conduct by the golden rule, if all loved all as themselves, how soon would human life put on a brighter, a happier aspect. Over earth joy and gladness take the place of sorrow and sighing, and all tears would be wiped away. Heaven and earth would come together, and men and angels would shout for joy.

To prevent misapprehension, we remark that by the term *kindness*, we do not intend *indulgence*. The infinite love of God does not prevent Him from inflicting chastisements, and it is very far from true that a failure to correct a bad pupil, is evidence of affection, or benevolence, on the part of the Teacher.

From the Student and Schoolmate.  
**The Spirit of Human Liberty.**

A short speech for the practice of Declamation. Emphatic words in italics.

The spirit of human liberty and of free government, nurtured and grown into strength and beauty in America, has stretched its course into the midst of the nations. Like an emanation from heaven, it has gone forth, and it will not return void. It must change—it is fast changing the face of the earth. Our great, our high duty, is to show in our own examples that this spirit is a spirit of health as well as a spirit of power; that its benignity is as great as its strength; that its efficiency to secure individual rights, social relations, and moral order, is equal to the irresistible force with which it prostrates principalities and powers. The world, at this moment, is regarding us with a willing, but something of a fearful admiration. Its deep and awful anxiety is to learn whether a free country may be stable as well as free; whether popular power may be trusted as well as feared; in short, whether wise, regular, and virtuous self-government is a vision for the contemplation of theories, or a truth established, illustrated, and brought into practice in the country of Washington.

For the earth which we inhabit, and the whole circle of the sun, for all the unborn races of mankind, we seem to hold in our hands, for their weal or woe, the fate of this experiment. If we fail, who shall venture the repetition? If our example shall prove to be one, not of encouragement, but of terror, not fit to be imitated, but fit only to be shunned, where else shall the world look for free models? If this great western sun be struck out of the firmament, at what other fountain shall the lamp of liberty hereafter be lighted? What other orb shall emit a ray to glimmer, even, on the darkness of the world?

FOR THE TIMES.  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
Of a Meeting of the Employees of the North Carolina Rail Road, held at Hare River Station October the 6th 1856.

On motion of T. D. Harris, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Mr. W. B. Dusenbury to the chair and appointing Mr. C. W. Bradshaw Secretary.

Whereupon Mr. S. D. Harris introduced the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as a body and individually we desire to express our sincere regret for the loss, to the Road and to ourselves, of one who has been so efficient an officer, and so unvaryingly kind and considerate in his intercourse with us, at all times.

Resolved, That he will carry with him to his new work our best wishes for his success and

prosperity in life, and for the happiness of his family.

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our sincere regard and high consideration of his many excellencies, we will offer for his acceptance a Gold Watch properly inscribed to indicate our purpose.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to carry out these resolutions—procure the Watch and present it to Mr. Garnett.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Chairman and himself, to Mr. Garnett, and that a copy be furnished, with a request for publication, to the "North Carolina Standard," "The Times," "Greensboro," the Salisbury papers and "Floridian," Tallahassee, Florida.

The Chairman proceeded immediately to appoint Messrs. T. D. Harris, Jno. A. Holt and P. Griffin as a Committee "to carry out these Resolutions."

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. B. DUSENBURY, Ch'r.  
C. W. BRADSHAW, Sec.

## News of the Day.

### FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship Anglo-Saxon has arrived with Liverpool dates to Sept. 24th.

**NEAPOLITAN AFFAIRS.**—The Morning Post, of Saturday, speaks of a diplomatic rupture with Naples as probable, and says we as well as France will send thither two ships of the line and a corresponding force of frigates, and through these alone will the allies treat with the King of Naples.

Reports respecting the Anglo-French Demonstration are assuming a more consistent form, and it is now confidently stated that unless the demand for concessions be immediately acceded to, the allied fleet of eight vessels will proceed to Naples and bring home the English and French embassies.

An uneasy state of feeling was prevalent in consequence of a belief that England acted in regard to Neapolitan affairs without the cordial co-operation of France. These rumors tended to depress the English funds.

**SPAIN.**—Much uneasiness prevails at Madrid. The Queen and Gen. O'Donnell are equally unpopular.

The Spanish Constitution published is a reissue of that of 1845, with sixteen explanatory articles.

The Madrid correspondence of the Times says that the Queen and O'Donnell are much at variance; that the latter had tendered his resignation but the Queen had refused to accept.

**BRUSSELS.**—The International Philanthropic Congress at Brussels closed on the 20th, but the Free Trade Congress was still in session.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Both Houses of the Swiss Federal Assembly pledged themselves to resist all encroachments on the rights of the Republic.

**PARIS.**—The chief subject of interest at Paris is the arrest of Marianne on a charge of an intention to assassinate the Emperor on his return from Biarritz.

**SARDINIA.**—Sardinia has demanded an indemnity from Naples for the expulsion of a party of students from Florence.

**DENMARK.**—Copenhagen advises state that the Sound Dues question was progressing satisfactorily, and that a special convention would be held in November to adjust the amount of indemnity.

**The Coronation of the Emperor of Russia.**

"At the review at Moscow on the 1st inst., there were 90 battalions of infantry on the ground, with about 120 guns and 37 squadrons of cavalry; and the review is described as one of the grandest military spectacles ever seen. The proceedings terminated with a grand charge of cavalry. About 15,000 horses, with the men cheering up to the emperor's tent, when they suddenly halted, the effect was overwhelming, the ground literally shaking. The foot regiment of Paul numbered above 4000 men, all above six feet high. The corps of cadets, 3000 strong comprised, for the most part, of the sons of the noblest families, were armed and clad like common soldiers, and two of the imperial princes marched in the ranks."

The guards were all above six feet. The artillery was in fine order, and the fine horses surprised the English spectators. The cavalry at the review were as finely mounted. More men were on the ground than there were on both sides at the battle of Alma.

The emperor is said to work incessantly with his ministers. They are loud in their praise of his extraordinary assiduity. One of the questions which is understood to cause some anxiety is purely domestic. It is the scarcity of laborers in the south of Russia. The crops are said to be very fine, but there are not hands enough to get them in, and the wages for a laborer have mounted up to the enormous, to a Russian, sum of one silver rouble, or 3s 4d a day.

Some of the provinces are promised relief from taxation and exemption of recruitment for four years.

**WESTERN EXTENSION.**—We learn that two hundred thousand dollars have already been worked out on the Western N. C. R. Road, and that R. P. Simonton, the Treasurer, has called upon the State to make its subscription.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

### Late and Interesting From Nicaragua.

New York, Oct. 2.—The steamer Tennessee has arrived from San Juan, with dates to the 22d, and from Key West to the 27th ultimo. The officers of the Tennessee report that the affairs of Nicaragua are assuming a more favorable aspect as regards the stability of Walker's Government. The army numbers 1,600 Americans, besides native troops, all in good health.

A detachment of Walker's troops had made two attempts to dislodge a party of natives entrenched at San Jacinto, but they were repulsed both times, with a loss of twenty killed and wounded. The enemy were said to have 100 killed.

At the last accounts Walker was about to despatch a body of artilleryists to make a third attack.

Ex-President Rivas is said to be politically defunct, being unacknowledged by any party.

Leon is still in possession of the Native, Honduran and San Salvadorian troops—all in a deplorable condition from sickness and starvation. Their ranks were being continually thinned by desertion, and by the ravages of cholera—some fifteen or twenty dying daily. Walker had cut off all their means of supply.

The fate of Dr. Livingston is not certainly known, but it was believed that he had not been executed.

The cholera was still raging at Costa Rica. President Mora recently reviewed the troops of San Jose, but on being asked if they were ready to go to Nicaragua and drive the Americans out, they answered emphatically "No." But if the Americans attempted to invade Costa Rica they were ready to oppose them.

**A CURIOUS CLAIM.**—Mr. Samuel W. Chambers of Boone county, Kentucky, now in this city for the purpose of prosecuting a heavy claim for real estate. The estate is valued at over \$20,000,000. It consists of twenty acres of land in one of the best parts of this city. It was granted to his great-great-grandfather by William Penn in 1699. The deed was in possession of an ancestor at Chester when that town was taken by the British, and carried to the State archives for safety and is now in Harrisburg.

Mr. Chambers seems to have worked at the case with rare fidelity for many years. His great difficulty has been to establish his ancestry by documentary evidence; in this he has finally succeeded. He is now in possession of the marriage certificate of his great-great-grandfather, and also those of every one of his descendants down to his father. The certificate of 1699 is one drawn in the style peculiar to the Quakers of those days.

A copy of it is in his possession, which is written in a Bible bearing date 1631. This Bible was printed "by Robert Parker, printer to the king's most excellent majesty." The Chambers' family removed from Philadelphia to Delaware, where many of them now reside. Samuel Chambers is duly authorized to prosecute the claim for all the descendants. He has employed John W. Stevenson, an eminent lawyer of Covington, Kentucky, to supervise the business, and consulted very eminent counsel here. There seems to be a very curious provision in the deed from William Penn, which taken in connection with a still more curious statute of our State, passed during the Revolution, in regard to proprietary rights; which prevents the statutes of limitations from running against it. Mr. Chambers designs to prosecute for its recovery.—*Phil Times.*

**MELANCHOLY DEATH OF GEORGE STEERS, THE SHIP-BUILDER.**—On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Geo. Steers, the famous ship and yacht builder, proceeded in a buggy from New York city to Little Neck, L. I., to bring his family to the city. After proceeding some distance, his horse took fright, when he jumped out, but was unfortunately struck by the vehicle on the head, prostrated and rendered insensible. He was soon after discovered by several friends, and a physician obtained, but his skill proved of no avail. Mr. S. died at 10 1/2 o'clock the same evening. The Herald says:

"Mr. Steers was, it is well known, the most successful ship-builder on this continent. In 1853 the celebrated yacht America, built by him, proceeded to England, and there won the prize awarded to the fastest yacht of all nations. Since then the yacht Julia was constructed under his supervision, and in every regatta where she entered she carried off the prize. A number of pilot boats and other fast sailing vessels were subsequently built for parties in this city and elsewhere with great success.

But the greatest triumph of Mr. Steers' life has yet to take place. The steamship Adriatic, of the Collins line, constructed by him and launched last summer, is now making preparations for her trial trip. In the construction of the Adriatic Mr. Steers expected to obtain the name of his fame, but the inscrutable ways of Providence forbade him witnessing that great triumph of genius and art. However, R. Road, and that R. P. Simonton, the Treasurer, has called upon the State to make its subscription.—*Salt Lake Herald.*

either in America or Europe, in matters of ship-building.

Mr. Steers was about thirty-five years of age. He was born in Washington city, but had lived in New York since his boyhood.

**A NEAT SWINDLE.**—Mr. Walker Janett, a young man from Washington City, D. C., while walking in the vicinity of the Southern depot, yesterday forenoon, was accosted by an apparently poverty stricken specimen of humanity, who begged him to buy a lot of cigars, which he presented. Mr. Janett was prevailed upon to try one which the man handed him, and found it very good. The fellow then produced a box from his basket, labelled and branded in the highest Spanish style, which he succeeded in selling to him for six dollars, as containing two hundred of the already tried quality of cigars. Mr. Janett, who has perhaps never read of the pig in the bag, went to his boarding house at once, conscious of having done a deed of charity and struck good bargain; but upon opening the box, he discovered a toad, some shavings, an old fine tooth comb and a few pebbles, which soon changed the train of his ideas to surprise and disgust.

We would warn strangers visiting the city, against putting any faith in "poverty stricken" individuals who sell what they do not show.—*Pet. Ex.*

**SNAKE STORY.**—The Dayton Gazette of the 8th inst., tells the following snake story: A young man, deaf and dumb, named Elvin Birch, amused the passengers on the railroad train from Richmond east, last Friday, by exhibiting his traveling companion and pet, a rattlesnake, which was eighteen years old, and he seemed delighted to receive its embrace by permitting it to coil around his neck. It seemed to be completely under his control, and would permit him to open its mouth to show its poisonous fangs, after which he placed it carefully in his tin box, without the least fear. It had twelve rattles and was about three feet in length. He appeared anxious to be able to pick them up in the forest and tame them, without being the least afraid of personal injury.

**FROM KANSAS.**—St. Louis, Sept. 16.—Advices from Westport, of the 19th, state that Gov. Geary, with a battalion of dragoons, had gone after Lane to arrest him. He had probably gone into Nebraska. The Southerners were organizing for the election, which was to take place on the 6th of October.

**A SAD PICTURE.**—The misguided emigrants who crowded to Kansas early in the spring, continued to leave that Territory in all directions. They are to be met in scattering companies, looking half starved, sickly and miserable. Many of them having spent all their money, have gathered up their little effects, and crossed the river to Iowa, on their way to their homes, or to locate in some secluded corner of the wilderness, or patch of prairie, where they will be at peace.

Every boat which comes from the Missouri has among her passengers some of these people. We saw them once before, in the early spring, when they went up the river, with money in their pockets, hope in their hearts, health in their blood, and the world before them.

They were then in companies of hundreds; they had family circles, and looked happy; they took quarters in the cabins of steamboats, and partook of the luxury of repose and a plentiful table. They were thrifty looking emigrants, who would do honor to any new country.

We now see them in squads of tens and twenties—crippled, sickly, and apparently poverty-stricken—crowded upon the decks of steamboats, almost begging their way back to their homes they left but a few months before. And civil war in Kansas has wrought all this mischief—doomed many a hopeful heart to despair and death, and embittered the lives of hundreds more, whose piteous stories the world will never know.

The steamer New Lucy, from St. Joseph, last evening brought down three or four families of those people, natives of Kentucky. They had traveled from Kansas to Jefferson City on foot, having left the Territories to save their lives, and being afraid to approach the river at a nearer landing, less their progress should be intercepted. They were destitute when they reached Jefferson City, having scarcely any clothing, and not wherewithal to buy food. One woman had nothing on her person but a tattered under-garment and a blanket, and several others of the company were in little better condition. They all looked sickly and dispirited, and made a touching tableau of misery and despair.

**TOM THUMB AND BARNUM.**—A private letter from Paris says that M. Vattemare has received a letter from Barnum, in which the latter asks V's advice about the project of his bringing Tom Thumb to Europe again on a speculation, whether his autobiography has not injured any speculation, &c. Vattemare replied that, on the contrary, he had now more reputation than ever, so much so that he would, perhaps, make more money to allow Tom Thumb to exhibit him.

**PROF. HEDRICK.**—We were somewhat taken aback by reading in the last Raleigh Standard, a letter from a Professor in the University of North Carolina, a Mr. Hedrick, in which said Hedrick avows himself a Fremont man, a Black Republican. We would not contribute to give this vain yet designing youth the notoriety and profitable martyrship after which he evidently aspires. Of course he can no longer retain a position in the University of a State, to whose institutions he is a traitor, nor enjoy even common respect among her citizens, but beyond this it is better not to go further, than to exercise the necessary amount of surveillance over dangerous characters to keep them from stirring up servile insurrections or agrarian movements.

This Mr. B. S. Hedrick is quite a young man, a native of the Western counties of the State, having lived in his boyhood, as he says, near Lock's Bridge over the Yadkin, in Davidson or Rowan. He graduated at Chapel Hill, and afterwards spent some few years at Cambridge, Mass., where with a natural aptitude for such things, he no doubt adopted the tone and sentiments of the place. His idea is evidently that his expulsion from Chapel Hill will make a lion of him among the Northern Abolitionists, who will give him an appointment, perhaps at Harvard or elsewhere, in a latitude more congenial to his notions. *W. J. Journal.*

**AN UNFORTUNATE BEDFELLOW.**—A market-man who was sleeping in his wagon near Richmond awoke before day with a sickening sensation upon him, and felt a cold, clammy substance resting against his right cheek. Knowing that nothing of the kind was on his blanket when he laid down, he became very much alarmed, and, at a single bound, sprang into the road, completely bewildered. Fearing to re-enter the vehicle in the dark, he made for a dwelling a short distance off, procured a light and the assistance of a servant, and returning to his cart, found coiled on his blanket a large black snake, apparently as well content as if taking a nap on an old log. The reptile was dispatched without ceremony, and measured five feet in length. We can imagine of more pleasant bedfellows than his snakeship must have been.

**A MARINE LOCOMOTIVE.**—Mr. Wm. Lonsdale, a machinist of Memphis, Tenn., has invented what he terms a marine locomotive, and which is designed to be substituted for the present steam water craft, by making the base of the boat the propelling agent instead of paddle wheels, as now used. The invention consists in using two large parallel hollow screws, in the place of the present helix, and revolving them by means of steam power, so that they will cut their way through the water as a common screw cuts into wood. The screws are constructed of iron, and, as before stated, are hollow, but are divided into compartments, as a precaution against sinking, in case of an accident. The cabin of the locomotive will be constructed on frame work, elevated above these screws, and will altogether be more pleasantly situated than the cabins of our river steamers, admitting the passage of fresh air beneath its whole length and breadth. It is believed that, when fairly put upon the water and under advantageous circumstances, the locomotive can make about thirty miles an hour, and thus compete with our railroad trains in speed, as well as in safety. The model has been put upon trial, and has performed to the satisfaction of the inventor and numerous witnesses.

**THE TIME FOR HOLDING THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.**—The following is the Act of Congress upon this subject:

The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed in each State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November in the year in which they are to be appointed: Provided that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote: And provided also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

Passed January 23, 1845.  
The next election will be held on the 4th day of Nov.

**NARROW ESCAPE.**—Thomas Johnson, of Henry county, Va., came very near losing his life last Tuesday whilst engaged in shooting sora on one of the James River marshes. After firing a great number of times, says the *Dispatch*, his gun became so hot as to make it unpleasant to handle, but anticipating no danger, he was pouring powder from his flask into one of the barrels, when an explosion took place—probably caused by the powder coming in contact with a piece of burning paper which had been used for wadding—bursting the flask into myriads of atoms, burning his hand severely, and scorching his hair and face. Huntsmen cannot be too careful, when on shooting excursions, how they load their pieces.—*Pet. Express.*

**INTENSE FEELING.**—While Mr. Douglas was, on Thursday last, at Joliet, Ill., holding the audience, as it were, entranced, a heavy shower of rain came on. Not a man, woman or child moved—still it rained, and there they stood as if immovable. Mr. Douglas paused, and in a burst of feeling which sent a thrill to every heart, exclaimed—"When I see my own fellow-citizens, and the women and the children willing and continuing to sit through a drenching torrent of water from the heavens to hear me tell them of the danger of our glorious Union, I feel new courage to go forth to battle for our common safety." Even as he spoke, the cloud passed away and a bright ray of sunlight fell upon the speaker. He paused again, and raising his hand towards the sun, exclaimed—"See my friends, the cloud has passed away and heaven smiles once more upon us and our cause."—The effect was electrical.

**AGRICULTURAL.**—The United States Agricultural Society will hold its fourth, annual exhibition at Powelton, (Philadelphia), on Tuesday, the 7th of October, and the four succeeding days.

Premiums amounting to fourteen thousand dollars are offered for the various objects of agricultural production which come within the scope of the society. The lowest premiums are twenty-five dollars; the highest two hundred.

Fifteen thousand dollars are appropriated for the expenses, and the exhibition is expected to surpass all previous ones. On Friday, the 10th of October, a grand agricultural banquet will be given; ladies will be among the guests, and addresses will be delivered. The principal arrangements are stated in the society's advertisement.

**THE PRESIDENT AT CONCORD.**—Concord, Oct. 3.—Yesterday, in response to the committee's address, the President said that it was lamentable to admit that when we are at peace with foreign powers there should be a sectional spirit in the land which was threatening to disturb the integrity of the Union, and he wished that passion and prejudice would soon give way to calm judgment and patriotism. He conjured his friends to remember the obligations resting upon them, and said to his companions and friends: "You, at least, will reject every false idol sectional prejudice may erect, and unerringly adhere to the sublime creed of one Union, one Constitution, one God."

**MISS DIX, AT HOME.**—Among the passengers in the Baltic, just arrived in New York, is Miss D. L. Dix, the indefatigable philanthropist, whose labors in the cause of the insane are so well known wherever an interest is felt in the welfare of this unfortunate class. During her absence from the United States, Miss D. has travelled extensively through Great Britain, and in nearly every country of Europe, investigating the condition of the insane; and on many occasions has been the means of carrying out measures of great importance for securing to the afflicted the wisest and best system of management.

**YOUNG ADVENTURERS.**—A youth seven years of age, having in charge a brother and sister younger, says the *Detroit Advertiser*, came up on the Western World, Oregon for Wisconsin. They are from Oregon, where their parents, whose names were King, were killed by the Indians, last winter. These children were with their parents when they were killed, and narrowly escaped death. An Indian leveled and snatched his gun four times at the eldest, but the gun missed fire, and the boy escaped. His mother, as she lay dying of her wounds, gave him directions for reaching their home, which he pursued, after she was dead, and by the aid of an old friendly Indian succeeded. His care of his little brother and sister was so paternal and manly, that it excited admiration wherever he went, and at San Francisco a benefit was given him at the theater, from which he realized \$1,000.

**DOCTOR HENRY A. WISE.**—We learn from the Canton Commonwealth, that at the recent Commencement at the Madison College in Sharon, the honorary degree of L. L. D., was conferred on Gov. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia.

**THE ASHES OF COLUMBUS.**—Gen. Walker, on the day of his inauguration as President of Nicaragua, gave a remarkable and significant toast, which appropriately closed the festivities of the day. It was: "The ashes of Christopher Columbus—that rest in the Cathedral of Havana—they should belong to America, and not to Europe."

The most exciting enthusiasm echoed this sentiment. Even in the growing emergencies which demand his busy brain in his adopted country, the General did not forget the warfare and the rights of the country of his birth; nor could he see why the Queen of the Antilles could not preserve her "rare and radiant beauty" under the Republican regime of Uncle Sam.

"Coming events cast their shadow before." The voters of Ohio will be called on to decide in October next, whether in that

State they shall have any more Banking capital.

**THE WOOLY HORSE.**—The origin of this term, now so common in political discussions, is as follows: About six years ago, a cute Jonathan exhibited an animal in various places in the Northern States, which he advertised as a "nondescript captured by Colonel Fremont and his party on the river Gila, New Mexico." Upon the arrival of the exhibition in Washington, Col. Benton requested a correspondent of the National Intelligencer to say "that it was a gross imposture upon the public, and an outrageous abuse of the name Col. Fremont." The correspondent proceeded to say that it was reported in New York that the animal was purchased of a colored man in that city who had for some time used him in an ash cart. It is certainly nothing more than a bad looking horse with curly hair, and his mane and tail shaved off, to give him the appearance of a "nondescript from the river Gila." This is the brief history of "The Woolly Horse."

**NEW GRANADA.**—WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It is said that the administration will make a demand on New Granada for a speedy and ample atonement for the wrongs inflicted upon our countrymen by the officers and people of the State of Panama; and meanwhile our naval forces will exercise more vigilance than heretofore for the protection of our citizens on the Isthmus.

A court martial will be ordered to try certain officers of the brig Bainbridge upon charges of immorality and conduct detrimental to the naval service, on the arrival of the Savannah from the Brazil station, which is daily expected at New York, there being on board the latter vessel several material witnesses of the government.

Sir Henry Holland, Physician to the Queen of England, had a private interview with the President to-day, having been introduced by Secretary Marcy.

**DUEL.**—Wm. R. Taber, Esq., Editor of the Charleston Mercury, was killed in a duel, on the 29th ult., by Edward Magrath. Magrath challenged him in consequence of the publication of alleged offensive matter in the Mercury, the author of which was not called for. Mr. Taber fell at the third fire.

Henry Ward Beecher has given himself up body and soul to the Republicans. Hear what he said in his pulpit, last Sunday evening:

"I shall necessarily be so much engaged in secular matters from now until election, in endeavoring to persuade my fellow citizens to vote in the right way, that I shall not be able to fill my desk, regularly, and will feel grateful to such as will consent to assist me in my clerical duties. I am aware of the disappointments that will arise among the three thousand persons who congregate here to hear me, and I appreciate the delicacy of the position of any who may consent to assist me."

**TEXAS STATISTICS.**—The "Lone Star" contains ninety-nine counties. It is not a part of the next session of the Legislature. Sugar lands in Texas can be obtained at from \$3 to \$8 per acre. Good lands within thirty miles of Houston can be purchased for \$1 per acre. Galveston has six thousand population; San Antonio seven thousand; Houston six thousand; Brownsville five thousand.

**EDITORIAL CHANGE.**—The Charlotte Democrat has passed into the hands of Wm. J. Yates, Esq., late of the Fayetteville North Carolinian.

**TEXAS.**—They raise six hundred bushels of sweet potatoes to the acre on the Guadalupe river in Texas.

## Scientific American.

TWELFTH YEAR.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLAR CASH PRIZES.

THE Twelfth Annual Volume of this

useful publication commences on the 18th day of September next. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is an illustrated periodical, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemical Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill-work, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including official copies of all the patent claims, together with news and information upon other subjects.

\$1,000—in cash prizes—will be paid on the 1st of January next, for the largest list of subscribers, as follows: 200 for the 1st; 175 for the 2d; 150 for the 3d; 125 for the 4th; 100 for the 5th; 75 for the 6th; 50 for the 7th; 40 for the 8th; 30 for the 9th; 25 for the 10th; 20 for the 11th; and 10 for the 12th. For all Clubs of 20 and upward, the subscription price is only 1/40. Names can be sent from any post office until Jan. 1, 1857. Here are free chances to secure cash prizes.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming annually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original engravings.

TERMS.—Single subscriptions, \$2 a year, or \$1 for six months. Five copies for six months, \$4; for a year, \$8. Specimen copies sent gratis.

Southern, Western, or Canada money, or postage stamps taken at par for subscriptions. Letters should be directed, post-paid, to: MUNS & CO., 128 Fulton Street, N. York.

Messrs. Munn & Co. are extensively engaged in procuring patents for new inventions, and will advise inventors, without charge, in regard to the novelty of their improvements. (28:41)



# THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, OCT. 9, 1856.

## Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

## The Educational Convention.

It will be remembered that this convention is to assemble in the town of Salisbury on the 21st inst., not two weeks off. We hope the friends of Education will not become so much excited on politics, as to forget the interest of that cause which is the only sure protection of pure Politics.

The hospitable citizens of Salisbury sends, "to the friends of Education every where throughout the state, a cordial invitation to be present at the approaching convention.

It is no common occasion that calls you forth; but you are each and every one, that may be interested sooner or later, urged and solicited to come and consult upon the means best adapted to carry out most effectively the great and cherished interests of Education.

We are glad to learn by the annexed card, that all the arrangements are progressing so happily. The essays to be read will embrace a Principal and an Alternate on five of the most important subjects relating to our educational interests.

In addition to the regular delegates to the convention, we understand that something will be introduced of peculiar attraction to the ladies! Let them not fail to be present.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

The Educational Convention on the 21st of October.

I take pleasure in announcing to the public that all the arrangements for the Educational Convention, to be held in Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 21st day of October (instant) have been completed.

Essays of distinction have been procured on all the subjects proposed at the preliminary meeting in Greensboro' in May last; and from reliable information in my possession, I feel authorized to say that the ensuing Convention promises to be the most respectable and imposing one of the kind ever assembled in North Carolina. It will form an important era in the educational history of the State; and from it will probably date new, combined and systematic efforts on the part of all the friends of the great cause which calls it together.

In the name of that cause, and on behalf of the Committee of Preparations, a cordial invitation to attend this Convention is again given to all the friends of Education in North Carolina. Let no one stay away for the want of a special invitation, as such could not be sent to every individual—and let it be distinctly understood that it is important for the leading Schools and Colleges to be represented.

Teachers and Officers of Common Schools are particularly requested to attend—and indeed the invitation is special to every friend of N. Carolina.

All who attend will be furnished with free return tickets over the Rail Roads of the State, and the people of Salisbury will freely entertain the delegates while there.

The Convention will perhaps organize and hold its first Session on Tuesday evening at early candle-light.

C. H. WILEY,

on behalf of the Com. of Preparations.

## FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The North Carolina Bulletin of Saturday last gives a lengthy account of the trial of Alex. Hooker, a young white man of Randolph County, for the murder of John Chavis, also of that county, in August last. Hooker is about 22 years old, of sober industrious habits and previous good character. We condense from the Bulletin the principal items of the case; and from the testimony before us, this is, undoubtedly, a model conviction. And we can but join in with the Bulletin that if Hooker is hung, it will be judicial Murder.

"The testimony on which the case was to rest for his conviction, was his own confession at the time he came and surrendered himself into the hands of Sheriff Steed, immediately after the tragedy. The following is the cause which impelled Hooker to take the life of Chavis: the seduction of his Sister by the deceased. Chavis was a married man (said to be of mixed blood), having a white wife from whom he was parted, she living in the neighborhood. He was previous to his death, he had induced the Sister of Hooker to elope with him, when she was pursued and brought back to her home. Chavis also returned, and was known to have often met with her clandestinely afterward, though admonished by Hooker to desist in his criminal and improper conduct, the tendency of which was to destroy the peace of a Brother's mind, and a Parent's happiness. This he regarded not, and became more audacious a villain than ever, and boasted defiance to a brother's protecting arm."

Having killed Chavis, Hooker voluntarily delivered himself up to the

Sheriff, making the following confession.

"That he discovered Chavis lurking in the woods on his premises and knowing his object, having in his hands a loaded rifle he dropped it to arm's length, and without an aim, fired in the direction which deceased was at the time running—the ball striking a limb of a tree five feet out of range, glanced and penetrated the occiput of the head caused instant death. That he had at other times, in a similar manner fired at deceased to alarm him away when seen prowling on his premises, without intention of taking life, and that he had no intention to kill him at the time he last fired on him, but his object was to frighten away."

"For some reason or other to us unknown, no one pleaded, for nor against the prisoner, and the case went to the jury—who without retiring, rendered their verdict—guilty of Murder! And immediately thereafter, the Court pronounced sentence of death, and ordered the prisoner to be hanged on the 28th day of November next."

We barely need state that this verdict when it was rendered astounded and grieved all who were present, and produced intense feelings of sympathy for the unfortunate Hooker, who heard his sentence with composure and calm resignation. A petition to the Governor of the State was immediately drawn up by counsel for a reprieve, and signed by the Court, the jury, grand jury, members of the Bar, officers of the Court, and the Spectators present, to be circulated for other signatures.

## Presidential Election.

Though we are as warm friends of justice and equality as any man breathing, yet we deprecate all sectional strifes, and threatenings of Disunion. We can but admire the spirit from which the following emanated. The first is an extract from the Nashville Gazette, and the comments are from "Faulkner's Financial Express" of Memphis, Tenn.

General Houston, in his closing speech in the Senate observed: "They tell me if Fremont is elected forty thousand bayonets will be sent to the Capitol—that the South, in fact, will secede. Mr. President, I scorn the suggestion! There will be neither bristling bayonets nor secession. If Col. Fremont shall be elected by a majority of the people though I am not his supporter, I shall respect the majority of the people; and to Colonel Fremont, as the Chief Magistrate of their choice, I shall pay my respectful homage."

We extract the above from Senator Houston's speech copied from Nashville Gazette.

We think it breathes the true American feeling, and is highly patriotic in sentiment. The doctrine that the Union ought to be dissolved provided Col. Fremont is elected we do not sanction. We differ from his views—we prefer Buchanan's election; we hope and believe he will be elected; but if not, we do not give into the belief, that the country will necessarily be ruined and the government will entirely be overthrown! If he does right, and the masses prefer his election, let it be so; if he does wrong let us checkmate him in his errors and stand by the Union for a season, at least; and we do not see the wisdom of destroying this great Temple of Liberty, because our brethren shall err in the choice of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation—in our view, TIME IS THE GREAT CORRECTION OF WRONG. THE MASSES are honest NORTH and SOUTH: they mean TO DO RIGHT—give them, TIME AND LIGHT and THEY WILL DO RIGHT.

We have confidence in the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of the great mass of American citizens. THE UNION IS A BLESSING: IT MUST, IT WILL be preserved.

We have little confidence in "party hacks" and the small politicians of the country; they fight and struggle—they agitate and threaten—they dupe and mislead, for the sake of the leaves and fishes of the government. We want no office; we seek no station of honor or profit under the Federal Government—and there is but a single one we would accept!

## FATAL RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

We learn by the Conductor that a fatal accident happened on the North Carolina Rail Road near Raleigh, on Monday. The gravel train was backing, and ran over a man, whose name we did not learn, causing death in a few hours.

## State Fair—Interesting to Visitors.

The Raleigh papers contain the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens, making arrangements for the accommodation of the visitors during the Fair. A committee was appointed to make ample arrangements for the comfort and happiness of all who may attend. Below is given the proceedings of a meeting of the committee.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting of the citizens of Raleigh to make arrangements for entertaining visitors to the Fair, met this morning (6th.) R. S. Tucker was called to the Chair and Thaddeus McGee appointed Secretary.

Sub-Committees were appointed to visit each Ward and ascertain the number of guests that can be entertained—also to meet visitors at the Hotels and conduct them to lodgings.

Conductors on all the railroads are requested to make these facts known to passengers on the cars, intending to visit the Fair.

The public are assured that ample arrangements will be made to accommodate all who may attend the Fair.

R. S. TUCKER, Chm'n.

THADDEUS MCGEE, Sec.

## ADDRESS BEFORE THE SABBATH SCHOOLS.

SCHOOLS:—We have the pleasure of announcing to the friends of the Sabbath School cause, that a gentleman from South Carolina will be in this place on next Sunday and will address the Sabbath Schools of this town, should an opportunity offer. He is on his return from a lecturing tour in the States of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and as his labors are entirely gratuitous, we bespeak for him in advance the courtesy and attention of those interested in the cause he purposes to advocate.

MASS MEETING:—We are requested to announce that a Grand Union Mass Meeting of the friends of Fillmore and Donelson, the Nominees of the American and Whig Parties for President and Vice President,—will be held at High Point on Friday and Saturday, the 24th and 25th days of October, 1856.

The Meeting will be addressed by Ex-Governors Graham and Morehead, Hon. Gen. Rayner, Hon. A. H. Shepherd, Hon. Nathaniel Boyden, Hon. James T. Morehead, John A. Gilmer, H. W. Miller, Ralph Gorrell, Gen. Poindexter, General Leach, and other distinguished speakers.

## "THINKS I TO MYSELF."

A SHARP FELLOW:—We intend this to apply to our brother local of the Petersburg Democrat. It is truly amusing how he scratches up so many funny things. Just take a sample.

TO OUR AMBITIOUS READERS.—Feed on gun-powder, pick your teeth with revolvers and bowie-knives, read the adventures of Capt. Kidd, and write a duelling letter to every editor in the State, and in less than six months you will be notorious. Nothing like it now-a-days.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES ABOUT MARRY.—Marry a man. Not a pudding-headed thing in pantaloons, tight-boots, and embroidered shirt; who sports a gigantic necktie, a thin cane, large galvanized watch chain, a ring and an incipient goatee; who devours tobacco and talks on the weather, and calls his father "old man." Avoid such; they are numerous and never make husbands.

TO YOUNG MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.—Marry a woman; not bits of scraggy, bearded red and white, befooled, belounged, bejewelled, high-heeled, cotton-filled, can-de-cologed, no-headed dollar-puff'd dolls! beware of 'em, they are plentiful just now, and never make wives! Marry a woman then.

WHO CAN SHE BE? A late number of one of our Petersburg exchanges copies, with quite a flourish, the following extract from a mountain correspondent:—

"But who is this, gracefully descending the steps, escorted by two attentive gallants? Fresh as Hebe, stately as Juno, slender as Psyche, clothed in what seems, to the charmed gaze of that group of bachelors, a rose cloud, she skims along, drawing after her the hearts of many and the eyes of all.—Who is she? who is she? buzzes all around. The bachelors fly to the book and learn with delight that the fair and beautiful one is single—and Miss \_\_\_\_\_ of Petersburg." We repeat, who can she be?

"Contentment is great gain," for "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." But if this mountain correspondent has any inkling to see a beauty, just come down this way a few minutes!

NEW SIGNS:—It is truly encouraging to our people to watch the steady progression of business in our town. Within a few weeks a number of "new signs" have been hung out and every body steps with more energy and determination than usual. By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that our Old friend, W. S. Gilmer, has sold out his interest in the old firm to Mr. J. L. Hendrix, a young man of much promise well worthy of public patronage.

Mrs. L. Bencini has also added to her former business, a large provision establishment, which has long been needed in our town.

Mrs. Adams' new Bonnet store is also drawing largely on the public favor as it truly deserves.

We have seen some other "new signs," but are not prepared to speak confidently in their behalf. But to sum it all up in a few words, it seems to be the regular and daily employment of the Rail Road to haul up goods by the wholesale for our thriving town. By the way, it will be unnecessary for a large number of our country merchants, to put themselves to the trouble and expense of going North hereafter to purchase their stocks. They can be supplied just as cheap and as quick from Greensboro Merchants as from New York. To test the thing just look over the list of our advertisers and come and try them. And if you don't find it so, we are not good judges. And they won't sell you their old goods neither. They are a clever set every one of them, and when a trade is made, you may be confident it is both good and cheap.

DO PITY HIM:—We have an economical man in this vicinity, who always takes his meals in front of a mirror; he does this to double the dishes. If that isn't philosophy, we would like to know what is.

## Present Fashion.

Bonnet on the shoulders; Nose up to the sky; Both hands full of frounce; Raised a la Shang high; Under skirts basted; Look amazing neat; All your silks got "watered"; Sweeping down the street!

## PRIVATE CORNER.

"THE FATAL VARIANCE."—It will be remembered that we published an original article on our first page, three weeks since, with the above head. The writer, Geo. W. Cothran, of Lockport, N. Y., has written us a private letter, from which we learn the same fatal variance was made by us. The boy was arrested for stealing a golden Chain—the indictment was found for stealing a chair, which constituted the variance. Instead of "chair," as the author intended to write, we made it out "chain." The reader will easily see the correction, and also what a little often changes the fate of a human being, for weal or woe.

MATTIE HARRISON:—Your letter, as usual full to the brim, has been received. You have no idea how our countenances brighten up, when we see your familiar "Post mark." The trick you played off upon one of your intimate associates a few months since has caused fun in the circle.

MISS B. H.:—Be assured that we have sent you every number of the Times. We are sorry you failed to receive several late copies. Much obliged for your compliment.

AURORA:—Your first is perfectly excusable; the second needs no apology. The long and cold winter nights will soon be upon us, and we hope you will find the pen a peculiarly pleasant weapon for killing time. We always watch with great anxiety for your beautiful pages, a pleasure no less to the printer than to us.

STATE ELECTIONS.—On the 14th instant, elections will be held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and their results will have a vastly important effect upon the Presidential contest.

In all these States members of Congress are to be elected—in Pennsylvania twenty-five, in Ohio twenty-one and in Indiana eleven, making fifty-seven in all. In Pennsylvania a Canal Commissioner, Auditor and Surveyor are to be chosen by general vote. Two tickets are in the field, the Democratic and the Union opposition. A State Legislature will also be chosen, which will have to select a United States Senator in the place of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, whose term expires in March, 1857. In Ohio, Judges of the Supreme Court, an Attorney General, School Commissioner, and Commissioner of Public Works have to be chosen. There are three State tickets nominated, American, Democratic, and Republicans. In Indiana, a Governor and a full corps of State officers are to be chosen. The American party have made no nomination in Indiana.

LOOK TO THE GAS.—On Friday morning of last week, a man who had registered his name and residence as L. G. Brown Stockbridge, Vermont, was found in his room at the Massot House, Chicago, nearly suffocated by the gas which was escaping from the burner in his room. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but without avail, and he died the following day. It is supposed that on retiring, Mr. Brown, had blown out the gas instead of turning it off. A lady from Kentucky came near losing her life in the same manner in Cincinnati on Wednesday night.

NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG RAILROAD.—The papers of these cities are rejoicing that the directors of this road have made an advantageous purchase of iron, and that the laying of the track is to be commenced forthwith. It is expected that the whole route will be completed by the first of October 1857. There will then be a railroad line from Norfolk to Memphis, in Tennessee.

## Commercial.

GREENSBORO MARKET, OCT. 9. (Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.)

BACON, 15 HIDES—

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